

# GERMANS CONCENTRATING ON GALICIAN FRONT

## GREAT BATTLE ON GALICIAN LINE EXPECTED

Real German Concentration Appears to Be on Cracow-Warta Front.

EAST PRUSSIAN MOVE MAY BE ONLY A BLIND

By B. W. NORREGAARD,  
Special Correspondent of The Sun and the  
London Daily Mail.

Petrograd, September 29.—It is becoming apparent that the German military preparations in East Prussia have the character of demonstrations or, in other words, are a big bluff.

By many ingenious means Germany has fostered the idea that she is concentrating the bulk of her troops in East Prussia. As more precise information is available this appears to be an attempt to induce the Russians to divert large forces to the Galician front.

It is now clearly understood that the real German concentration is on the Russian front from Cracow northward to the River Warta. The Germans are here based on the rich districts of Silesia, with a well developed railway system, large depots of war material and the strong fortresses of Breslau and Posen. Here, where three armies meet the gigantic battle deciding the fate of Europe will be fought.

An official announcement made today says:

"The Russians after desperate fighting captured on September 28 German positions near Augustowo. Kopytzevo was occupied yesterday. The enemy was repulsed in Suwalki. The Russian offensive continues."

German siege artillery continues the bombardment of Osovetz without success. There have been minor engagements in the neighborhood of Steshutshin and the Andriev district.

Headquarters bulletins are never very explicit. Today's contains the following information:

"The Silesian front the enemy has received considerable reinforcements and is displaying great activity. This activity consists in fortifying this area, creating a line of defense armed with heavy guns, and transforming the whole area into an impregnable fortress."

**Hungarian Invasion Unlikely.**  
It may add that the best informed military circles here share my view of the situation. In these circumstances an invasion of Hungary at the present time is very unlikely.

The happenings on the east Prussian front, which a couple of days ago excited all interests, are now reduced to a secondary character. East Prussia may be considered one huge armed camp which does not need a very large force for its defense.

As various events have clearly demonstrated, the Germans apparently do not intend to attempt an important offensive move from East Prussia, where their forces have not been reinforced lately in view of the impending Russian advance on Cracow and Silesia.

The situation in East Prussia, on the flank of the advancing lines, however, is so important that the German forces are must be sufficient to form a serious menace, forcing the Russians to keep large forces to keep any offensive move in check.

The Germans in the meantime are evidently making serious efforts to take the fortress of Osovetz, near the southwestern border of East Prussia. It is only a small fortress, characterized in the army list as a third class fort.

In accordance with the tactics employed for the first time at Liege, the Germans after a bombardment of thirty days, which was very heavy, tried yesterday to storm the fortress. After a ferocious attack of the last few days a flank attack was out of the question. The attacking party was forced to proceed on a narrow front. The German artillery advanced in a determined manner, the big guns pouring a hail of shell on the fortress to facilitate the advance. The Russians from their well fortified positions dealt such a terrific blow that the force of the onslaught was broken and the attackers were forced to withdraw with heavy losses.

**Russians Continue Pursuit.**  
After having repulsed the German attacks at Suwalki and Hopetznki the Russians took up the pursuit. A headquarters bulletin says:

"In the Augustowo forests our troops are fighting their way on rapidly."

The Augustowo forests is the general name for the district filled with lakes and swamps between the River Niemen and the frontier of East Prussia. It presents very great difficulties to advancing troops as the roads are practically defile, not allowing in most places the employment of large forces, and making it a difficult task to keep the columns in connection.

The country is not favorable to the transport of heavy guns, and this may prove a great hindrance. If the Russian pursuit is undertaken with very superior forces and succeeds in penetrating to Liege it would be most serious for the troops besieging Osovetz whose only way of retreat would thus be cut off. This may account for the furious assaults now being made on the fortress.

The disorganization of the Austrian armies appears to have been definitely established. In a detachment of prisoners taken south of Riashev were soldiers from twenty-five different regiments. This indicates that there is no longer an army but an armed horde without military value. Though these men may be only stragglers, other parts of the armies may succeed in retreating in better condition.

Many stories are told of the readiness of the Austrian Slaves to surrender. The general impression is that a large number of Austria's soldiers will offer no more resistance to the Russians. One Austrian non-commissioned officer went to the Russian lines and asked to see the commander. To him the Austrian said:

"My men sent me to ask if you are still receiving prisoners."

On receiving a reply in the affirmative the Austrian brought his men to the camp and surrendered.

A Polish land owner, M. Klenewsky, relates that the Austrian General Staff, who were quartered on his estate, was bewildered at the Russian strategy, calling it Japanese and the result of the lessons of the Russo-Japanese war. During the decisive engagement at Opolo the Austrian artillery was in position on the heights, while the short-sighted Russians were in the valley, apparently inviting annihilation. Before the battle the Austrians told M. Klenewsky that they would "make engagement of the Russian rabble."

M. Klenewsky, watching the engagement from a house-top, observed that after the first shot from the Austrian artillery, the Russian infantry in the valley hurried hither and thither like ants whose nest had been disturbed. Suddenly the picture changed. The valley was enshrouded in thick smoke, which hid the disposition of the troops from the Austrians while the hills occupied by the Austrians stood out clearly.

Within half an hour only eighty men remained of four regiments of the best Austrian troops. M. Klenewsky asked one of the Austrian officers about the tactics of the Russians and received this reply:

"We don't understand these Asiatics. Their strategy is a complete puzzle."



The Russians and Austrians, according to the latest reports, are fighting for the possession of Tarnow, which is on the railroad between Jaroslaw and Cracow, and about seventy miles from the latter place.

The Russians have fought their way through three passes in the Carpathians and are reported to have entered Hungary to within about 120 miles of Budapest. They also claim a great victory over the Germans after

several days of hard fighting at Augustowo in Russian Poland, near the border of East Prussia.

A report from Petrograd is to the effect that the Russians will not attempt to capture Cracow, but that they will rather isolate it with a large force and press on toward Breslau and Berlin.

The Germans, according to the latest information, are forming a strong line along the Russian frontier from Cracow north to the River Warta.

In assuming the office of Governor-General of the captured province, Count Brobinsky was greeted by the Mayor of Lemberg, M. Rutovsky, who said:

"It was not without our efforts that the Austrian troops retired from Lemberg without firing a shot. There was no fight here, thanks in part to our efforts. We believe you have been informed that the Russian troops found here cordial cooperation and a considerable reinforcement. In this transfer of authority to you permit me to express my gratitude to the former Military Governor, who lessened our hardships."

Count Brobinsky replied, outlining his policy toward the city and Eastern Galicia as follows:

"I consider that Lemberg and Eastern Galicia are the seats of the Russian nation, for the original population was Russian. The reorganization of the government will be based on Russian ideals, and we shall at once introduce the Russian language and customs. We shall at the outset limit this to the appointment of Russian Governors and other officials. We shall suspend the sessions of the Diet and prohibit municipal assemblies during the war. Social and political organizations can continue only after receiving special permission."

Count Brobinsky also made an important announcement concerning the Russian attitude toward the Poles when he said, in referring to western Galicia:

"As regards western Galicia where the people are mostly Poles, when the Russian army has cleared this territory, Russia will apply the principles indicated in the previous proclamation by the Emperor, provided the Poles are friendly to Russia. Religious toleration in this district has been promised and will be allowed, but the Russian State Church will be protected from attacks."

The Czar, upon the taking over of eastern Galicia, sent to Count Brobinsky this message:

"Convey to the deputations and the Russian organizations in Galicia who appeared before you with expressions of love and loyalty my heartfelt gratitude and my welcome to the long suffering Russian people. All Russian rejoice with me in the accomplished reunion with ancient Ugro-Russia, dear to every Russian heart. I personally wish you entire success."

**POLES APPLAUD RUSSIANS**  
PETROGRAD, Sept. 30.—The victorious progress of the Russian army in Galicia has so inflamed the patriotism of Russia that the check in East Prussia is hardly

noticed. Even Russian Poland, where public opinion has been reluctant because of the Polish have had autonomous government, now openly sides with Russia. When Cracow is taken the whole of ancient Poland, except the part in Prussia, will be united.

That Russia will really create an autonomous Poland is believed and therefore the desire to invade Prussian Silesia is becoming equally ardent among the Poles. An incident reported from Lublin shows the growing confidence of the Russians and Poles in each other. A certain regiment had been ordered to the front and its officers were entertained by the Poles in their club. When the moment for saying farewell arrived the Poles and Russians embraced as brothers.

**GAING, SAY AUSTRINIANS.**  
VIENNA, Sept. 30.—Archduke Frederick of Austria, the commander in chief of the Austrian army, issued the following statement today:

"The situation of the Germans and Austrians is favorable. The Russian offensive is beginning to break down. We, the German troops, shall beat again the enemy already beaten at Krassnik, Zamosc (both of Russian Poland), Insterburg and Tannenberg (both of Prussia). The German main army, without hindrance, has penetrated deep into France, where a new and great victory is imminent."

"In the Balkan theatre we are fighting in the enemy's territory. The Serbian resistance is beginning to weaken. Internal dissatisfaction, insurrections and lack of food threaten our enemy in the rear, while the Dual Monarchy and Germany are united and have full confidence of fighting out to the end this war which was forced upon us. This is the truth about the situation."

"This proclamation must be made known to all officers and men in their respective mother tongue."

**RUSSIANS DRIVEN BACK.**  
MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 30.—The Lokalanitzkinn, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, has received word from the War Ministry in Vienna by wireless that the Russians who were trying to cross the Carpathians and to break into Hungary have been signally defeated at every point. Count Berchtold informed the Ambassador that "these unimportant incursions far from the theatre of war did not attain their end of alarming the Hungarian population."

"Perhaps," the message continues, "these incursions were arranged to create abroad the impression of new Russian successes."

Dr. Dumba characterizes as "pure fiction" the reports of Russian victories at Tarnopol, which, he declares, is not a fortress and was not captured by the Russians on Monday, as reports from Petrograd said. The Ambassador announced that in western Galicia the Austrian army is being constantly strengthened, without opposition by the Russians, who are checked by the forts at Przemyel.

## COUNT BERCHTOLD IN DEFENCE OF AUSTRIA

Foreign Minister Says Russia, Stirring Serbia, Forged the War.

SAYS ENGLAND AIDED CZAR

The text of an official statement given by the Austrian Foreign Office to the representative of the Newark, N. J., *Evening News* has reached this country by courier via Denmark. The statement followed an audience granted the *Evening News* man by Count Berchtold, Austria-Hungary's Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was given about September 10. The statement in full, which the *News* has copyrighted, is as follows:

"Austria-Hungary looks upon this war as a purely defensive one, which has been forced on her by the agitation directed by Russia against her very existence. Austria-Hungary has given many proofs in late years of her peaceful intention. She refrained from any interference with arms in the Balkan war, though her interests were at stake. Subsequent events have proved what a serious danger the increase in territory and prestige which it brought Serbia were for Austria-Hungary."

"Serbia's ambitions have since grown and have been solely directed against the Dual Monarchy. Russia has tacitly approved of Serbia's action because Russian statesmen wish to form an iron ring of enemies around Austria-Hungary and Germany in order that Russia's grasp on Constantinople and on Asia should never again be meddled with."

"Austro-Hungarian soldiers are fighting for their homes and for the maintenance of their country. The Russians are fighting to help the Russian Czar to gain the rule of the world, to destroy all his neighbors who may be dangerous to Russian ambitions."

"England is helping the Russians to oust her German rival. She feared for some time that German culture and German scientific methods would prove the stronger in a peaceful competition, and she now hopes to crush Germany with the help of Russia and France. And France is fighting to win back Alsace-Lorraine, to take her revenge on Germany, which the French nation has been aiming at for the last forty-four years."

"That is how Austria-Hungary looks upon the war. She never wished for territorial increase, she wished for peace and that her people should develop in safety."

"Germany equally had nothing to gain by a war, but Germany knows that Austria-Hungary's enemies are her enemies and that the dismemberment of the Hapsburg monarchy would mean the isolation of the German Empire."

"And so, after all efforts to keep Russia and England from breaking the peace of Europe had failed, she drew her sword to defend her and her ally's interests."

"Truth and honor are on the side of the two empires in this war. The unspeakable inventions and provocations published by the French, Russian and English press in the last weeks alone must prove to the American people who can afford to tell the truth and nothing but the truth in this war."

"The Austro-Hungarian and German people have a clear conscience and need fear no misrepresentation of their action."

**BAVARIAN PRINCE WOUNDED.**

King's Son on His Way Home to Munich to Recover.

Berlin, via London, Sept. 30.—The Lokalanitzkinn, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, has received word from the War Ministry in Vienna by wireless that the Russians who were trying to cross the Carpathians and to break into Hungary have been signally defeated at every point. Count Berchtold informed the Ambassador that "these unimportant incursions far from the theatre of war did not attain their end of alarming the Hungarian population."

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**TO RESTORE LOUVAIN LIBRARY.**

Dutch Curator Hopes to Get the Money From His Countrymen.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
The Hague, Sept. 30.—A committee presided over by Dr. Pruis, keeper of the State archives, has started a movement to restore the library of Louvain, destroyed in the German bombardment of that town.

It is hoped to accomplish this work by Dutch subscriptions.

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## FRENCH LAD GREETS SPY'S DEATH SMILING

German Pamphlet Describes Shooting of Boy Scout Who Refused to Betray Soldiers.

PITY FOR COURAGE WASTED

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
London, September 30.—The official news bureau issued today under the heading "German Atrocities Self-confessed" extracts from a German pamphlet, "Kriegs Chronik," copies of which have been seized by customs officers at English ports.

The bureau says of them: "As showing the methods of thought of the enemy these are of considerable value. It is not the truth or falsity of the tales in them that matters, but the applause and self-congratulations of the writers on deeds of gross treachery and cruelty claimed to have been done by the writers themselves or their comrades."

"The following will serve as examples: 'A patrol of German dragoons, entering a village incautiously, were surprised to find it occupied by the French. The majority escaped. Two were surrounded by eight French infantrymen. They pretended to surrender, but when the French sergeant came forward to receive their carbines one of the dragoons, purporting to hand over his weapon, shot the man through the head, then galloped off with his comrade. The other seven Frenchmen, who had grounded their rifles and were quite of their guard, failed to hit them as they rode off.'

"This is called 'ein kuehnnes Reiterstueckchen' and is spoken of as a gallant cavalry feat."

"Another story related by an artillery officer operating in Belgium follows: 'The countryside is full of our troops, nevertheless the stupid peasants must needs shoot at our men from lurking places. Prussian troops surrounded a village at 4 o'clock in the morning, put the women and children and old people aside, and shot all the men. The village was then burned to the ground.'

"Another, referring to the operations in the Vosges, says: 'A traitor has just been shot, a little French lad belonging to the boy scouts, a poor young fellow who in his infatuation wanted to be a hero.'

"A German column was passing a wooded defile and he was caught and asked whether the French were about. He refused to give information. Fifty yards further there was firing from a wood. The prisoner was asked in French if he had known that the enemy was in the forest."

"He did not deny that he had. He went with a firm step to a telegraph post and stood against it with a green vineyard at his back and received the volley of the firing party with a proud smile on his face. Infatuated wretch! It was his play to see such wasted courage."

**DEFENDS RHEIMS ATTACK.**

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Rome, Sept. 30.—The Royal Academy of Berlin, replying to the questions by the Academy of Fine Arts of St. Luke's at Rome in regard to the destruction of the Rheims Cathedral, supports the reasons given by the German General Staff for the bombardment, which were that Rheims was a fortified city on the French line of battle.

**DANISH LOAN OF \$15,000,000.**

London, Sept. 30.—The Central News has a despatch from Copenhagen announcing that the Danish Government is issuing a domestic State loan of 60,000,000 kroner (\$15,000,000).

The gunboat *Solen* was also captured.

**CHILE HOLDS GERMAN SHIPS.**

Valparaiso, Chile, Sept. 29.—The Chilean Government has issued strict orders for the maintenance of Chile's neutrality in the European war and has distributed the ships of the navy to enforce these orders.

When the cruiser *Buenos Aires* in the Chilean waters, the Chilean cruiser *Albatros* Lynch followed her until she left. Notification also has been given to several German steamships about to sail from Chilean ports, whose departure there was reason to believe might be a breach of neutrality, that they must not leave and that if they persist they will be pursued and stopped.

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**30 BRITISH WARSHIPS ENTER BALTIC, HE SAYS**

Scandinavian Captain Picks Up Wireless Telling of Reinforcements for Russian Fleet.

Capit. Goetche, commander of the Scandinavian-American line steamship *United States*, which arrived yesterday, brought confirmation of the recent cable reports that a large fleet was passing through the Cattegat into the Baltic. The captain of the Scandinavian ship said that he had picked up a wireless message which contained the information that thirty British warships were on their way through the Cattegat to help the Russians in the Baltic.

Capit. Goetche continued that the Cattegat is not mined, but that the three channels of the Belt have been mined both by the Danes and by the Germans. The channels of the Belt are more than 100 miles wide, hence are international waterways. According to Capit. Goetche the Danes have mined the channels as far as the three miles from the entrance to serve Danish neutrality, and the Germans have mined the remainder of the channels.

That it still might be possible for a fleet to pass through these mine fields without loss is indicated by the captain's statement that to his personal knowledge several ships have struck mines in the Belt and have escaped without damage. Mines seem to deteriorate, the captain added.

**AUSTRIAN WARSHIP BLOWN UP.**

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Rome, Sept. 30.—An unconfirmed report has been received from Bari saying that two big Austrian warships attempted to make a sortie from Catartro yesterday, presumably with the idea of making a dash for Pola, where the main body of the Austrian fleet is reported to be under the protection of the land fortifications.

The report says the allied fleet pursued the two ships and destroyed one with a torpedo.

**SEIZES NINE GERMAN SHIPS.**

By Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

London, Sept. 30.—The Admiralty announced today that the cruiser *Cumberland* has captured the following merchant vessels off the Canadian coast: *Max Brook*, *Renata*, *Aurora*, *Paul Woermann*, *Erma*, *Woermann*, *Hendrika*, *Wendman*, *Alma*, *Woermann*, *Hans Woermann*, *Jeanette*, *Woermann*, all of the *Woermann* line, and the *Hamburg-American* liner *Arcturion*.

The total tonnage of these captures is 26,915. They had general cargoes. Some were bound for home ports with cargoes of coal.

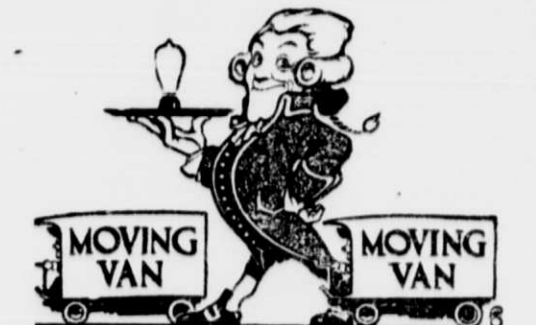
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